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The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 30 and 31 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

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Statement

The principle of the charter of United Nations amongst others from SDGs, Goal 1 No Poverty, is a goal towards the eradication of poverty across the Globe

Poverty is a global phenomenal. One of the sustainable development actions to No poverty is green growth whereby practices of agriculture should be a major area and countries across the globe take bold steps at reducing poverty to minimal level and its total eradication. Day to day, peoples' involvement in cultivation enable its agricultural products to be available for the consumers. This also balances rural-urban migration by reducing the influx of farmers migrating en masse to the cities, searching for alternative jobs. The agriculture sector should be considered in various government policies through provision of grants, equipment and affordable transportation systems for farmers to be more effective. Proceeds generated from farm products in-turn are sources of income for farmers thereby preventing poverty and at large eradicating poverty.

Another key area to eradication of poverty is the issue of "corruption", which has deepened the economy of all nations, through neglect of duties by constituted authority, diverting public funds etc., subjecting the citizenry to abject poverty. If corruption is reduced, the economy of nations will boost and poverty level will reduce at high speed.

Rural/Underrepresented consideration: The inhabitants of rural communities should enjoy as much as people living in the urban areas. Lack of potable water, social and infrastructural amenities, and other basics needs subject these inhabitants to abject poverty. Hence, a call to the Government to take adequate care of the underrepresented across rural and local communities.

Illiteracy: Lack of access to education is also an impediment to achieve Goal 1 of No Poverty, Some 263 million children and youth are out of school, according to new data from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS). This is equivalent to about a quarter of the population of Europe. The total includes 61 million children of primary school age (6-11 years), 60 million of lower secondary school age (12-14 years), and the first ever estimate of those of upper secondary school age (15-17 years) set at 142 million. These findings are presented in a new paper released jointly by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Education. This contributes immensely to the poverty level and slows down the eradication of poverty.

Climate change also contributes to poverty especially for those in Sub Sahara Africa. At the early hours when the sea level rises, the riverine inhabitants cannot go for usual trading via boats; the schools are also locked to protect the wards.

In conclusion

- Agriculture should be well managed by farmers and supported by the Government.
- Corruption should be curbed.
- Rural/Underrepresented must be adequately catered for by the Government.
- Education should be free.
- Governments, International Bodies, Civil Society Organization (CSOs), Non-Profit Organizations (NGOs) and Grassroots Organizations should come to the aid of the people who are vulnerable to climatic change.